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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended July 23, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of July 25:

Week ended July 23.

Buildings reinspected	243
Rooms	1,670
Persons inspected	2,115
Sick	22
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	12
Dead examined	2
Necropsies	None.
Rats examined bacteriologically	31
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	1,140
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	18
Blocks covered with Danyz virus	712
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisance	11
Nuisances abated	5
Undergoing abatement	10
Total number plumbing inspections	120

Fumigation of steamship Korea at San Francisco quarantine.

The following is received from Assistant Surgeon Trotter, under date of July 12:

The American steamship *Korea*, from oriental ports, arrived at this port on the 30th ultimo. She was inspected and passed by Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming with the proviso that the vessel should use rat guards at the wharf, hoist gangways at night, and have her holds fumigated with sulphur when discharged.

This vessel had a case of plague aboard while en route from Hongkong to Kobe. At the latter port the passengers were removed and bathed, effects fumigated, and the ship was washed with some antiseptic solution, probably carbolic acid. In addition she received, according to the ship's officers, a fumigation of the holds with sulphur dioxid, about 300 pounds being used. This vessel also received a preliminary disinfection, by sulphur dioxid, at Hongkong, previous to taking on cargo.

The vessel discharged her cargo here, after which she proceeded to dry dock for the purpose of being cleaned and painted. The ship was completely emptied, with the exception of about three or four hundred tons of flour, and advantage was taken of her condition to fumigate the holds and storerooms with sulphur. As a result 36 rats were obtained when the compartments were opened, and later 4 more were found, making a total of 40. This vessel has a gross tonnage of 18,000 and a net of 5,600. The number of sulphur pots used was 24, which, in a vessel of this size, was a remarkably good showing for the number of rats killed.

Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border.

Weekly report of sanitary work in Madawaska region.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond reports, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

Week ended July 16, 1904. Number of cases smallpox previously reported, none; new cases, 4; houses under quarantine, 2; houses fumigated, 2; persons vaccinated, 6; miles of territory covered, 70.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.—Antimosquito work at Alice.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

ALICE, TEX., June 25, 1904.

Report for June 24, 1904: Inspected 9 wells, 9 cisterns, 78 water barrels, of which 67 were screened and 1 oiled. This inspection develops nothing new. The people are willing to oil their cisterns and screen their other water containers, but they refuse fumigation, so that this practically completes the work at this place, for the present at least.

JUNE 27, 1904.

Report for June 25, 1904: Cisterns inspected, 24; oiled, 11; wells inspected, 22; oiled, 3; tanks inspected, 25; oiled, 7; barrels inspected, 81; oiled, 27.

Doctor Cock and force are at Corpus Christi, Doctor MacGregor and force at Robstown, from which point they will work both ways, covering all the territory between Alice and Corpus Christi. Both Doctor Cock and Doctor MacGregor have been instructed to report to you direct and to await your further orders.

The situation here remains unchanged.

I inclose four mosquitoes, two of which, to me, appear to be anopheles, possibly argyrotarsis, or an albipis, if not one of the sub-species.—Theobald. The other is the same as the mosquito we found near the Texas Mexican Railroad, and which we failed to classify.

The mosquitoes which appear to me to be anopheles have rather long palpi, spotted wings, etc. They abound here, although they are not found in the town, but in the immediate suburbs. I shall make an effort to find some of the larvae of these mosquitoes, although it has so far been a difficult matter, probably because of there being so many frogs in the neighborhood.

July 29, 1904

JULY 8, 1904.

Mr. Purnell, mayor-elect of Alice, on yesterday went to Yoakum to attend a conference of sanitary municipal authorities. I gave him a copy of the Laredo city ordinance.

Referring to standing water on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass roadway, I would state that Mr. Ennis has certainly acted in the matter without delay. The roadmasters at Alice are to confer to-day, or, rather, the roadmaster asked me last night to advise him just what oiling is necessary. He also informed me that they propose to drain such pools as will admit of draining. From indications, the people are determined that something shall be done, and they seem to be waiting only for the organization of the municipal board, which depends on the receipt of the commission from the governor.

Antimosquito work at Banquete, Robstown, and Hebbronville—Vaccination.

Acting Assistant Surgeon MacGregor reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

BANQUETE, TEX., June 27, 1904.

Arrived at Robstown on the night of June 25, 1904. On June 26 we inspected 17 premises; oiled 6 ponds, 2 cisterns, and 11 barrels; inspected to-day 15 houses in Banquete. We will finish the stations between here and Corpus Christi on Tuesday.

ROBSTOWN, TEX., June 30, 1904

Transactions at Banquete, June 28, 1904:

Fumigated 10 houses, containing 27 rooms; oiled 5 wells and 2 cisterns.

At Robstown, June 29, 1904, as follows: Fumigated 2 houses, containing 2 rooms.

There is no sickness here at present. Some cases of fever have been reported along the line of the Brownsville railroad, but nothing serious or definite has been ascertained.

The inspection of this town completes the district between Alice and Corpus Christi.

HEBBRONVILLE, TEX., July 4, 1904.

It has been raining hard since my arrival here yesterday, making any work impossible. I shall proceed with the fumigation as soon as the weather permits.

The weather has been so inclement that it has been impossible to do much work.

We fumigated to-day 3 houses, containing 12 rooms; oiled 5 barrels.

JULY 6, 1904.

July 5, 1904: Fumigated 5 houses. The weather is still unsettled.

JULY 7, 1904.

July 6, 1904: Fumigated 23 houses, containing 47 rooms. The weather has been clear during the past two days' operations.

JULY 8, 1904.

July 7, 1904: Fumigated 12 houses, containing 32 rooms; oiled 5 barrels.

The only case of sickness reported is one of fever (sick twenty days) from a point between here and the river. There is nothing suspicious about the case.

I have vaccinated 13 children from the Florida Ranch, some 3 or 4 miles south of here, where there is a population of 15 or 20 families.

We will finish disinfecting here to-day.

JULY 9, 1904.

July 8, 1904: Fumigated 1 house containing 3 rooms; oiled 5 barrels, 1 cistern, 1 pond.

This completes the work of disinfection at this place.

Conditions at San Diego unchanged—Malarial fever—Stegomyiae.

SAN DIEGO, TEX., July 14, 1904.

There has been no development since you left here. I shall accompany Doctor Strickland this morning to see any cases he may have. Yesterday afternoon I saw a patient who had been sick two weeks, and I concluded that the case was clearly malarial fever of a continued type.

The stegomyiae are abundant here at present.

I shall send you a slide with blood from the mentioned case to-day.

Antimosquito work at Corpus Christi and Encinal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., June 27, 1904.

In compliance with orders received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick I proceeded to this point on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

A general inspection of the city shows an estimate of about 1,200 houses with cisterns, of which, it is safe to conclude, 95 per cent are breeding *stegomyiae*. In the resident American portion of the city we inspected to-day 91 houses, oiled 94 cisterns, 20 wells, and 41 barrels. I have captured 20 specimens, all *stegomyiae*, which leads me to conclude that this species predominates.

The physicians here report that they have treated 2 cases of fever, characterized by considerable nausea and vomiting, which they do not believe are malarial. Both cases are recently from Alice, and both recovered in six or eight days.

The county and city authorities are doing all in their power to assist us, and have passed an ordinance similar to the one in force at Laredo, which they propose to enforce from this date.

JUNE 30, 1904.

June 28 and 29: Inspected 246 houses; oiled 2 wells, 80 cisterns, 54 ponds, and 399 barrels. Fumigated 9 houses, containing 40 rooms.

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ENCINAL, TEX., July 5, 1904.

Continuous rains on the 2d, 3d, and 4th instant have prevented regular work. On the 4th and 5th we fumigated 43 houses containing 72 rooms; oiled 14 barrels and 1 cistern.

We have so far found comparatively few barrels containing larvæ, for the reason that the Mexican population buy water from the railroad tank, which is regularly oiled.

The majority of the people here refuse fumigation at first, but do not object to oil.

So far as I can learn, the majority of the breeding places for mosquitoes here are the cisterns belonging to the American business firms which do not take the time to oil their premises.

I have not found a case of fever in this place. The estimated population is 600. I believe that we will have done all that can be done here by to-morrow noon.

Inspection of ranches in Zapata County.

ZAPATA, TEX., July 15, 1904.

On July 10 I inspected the Laguna and Dolores ranches, each with a population of about 50 people. I found no sickness of any character, and no history of infection last year at the places visited. On the 11th instant I inspected La Perla, the Bruni ranch, and found no sickness there.

We reached San Ignacio on the night of the 12th. This place has an estimated population of 800. The town is built on the banks of the Rio Grande. All the inhabitants use water from the river, and all have barrels. We inspected 150 houses and 175 barrels and found no wiggler and very few mosquitoes. Water, as a rule, is not allowed to stand more than a day or so before being replenished. I found few cases of sickness here, except an epidemic of sore eyes. There is a Mexican town on the opposite side of the river of the name of San Ignacio also, but I was unable to cross the river, the Mexican authorities having discontinued the ferries.

I left San Ignacio the following morning, reaching Zapata (formerly Carrizo), county seat of Zapata County, the afternoon of the same day.

The estimated population of Zapata is 800, with only a few English-speaking residents. This is a very healthful town. We have found no sickness and no mosquitoes. The last physician who lived here was assassinated some six months ago.

I visited Guerrero, Mexico, a town of about 8,000 population, situated 6 miles from the river. It was formerly a town of 20,000 people. Through the courtesy of Mr. R. A. Haynes I am enabled to make the following report on Guerrero, which can be depended upon as being correct in the main:

There has been considerable mortality during the past month among old people and children—prevailing cause, pneumonia and measles. At the present time there are quite a number of cases of malaria and some cases diagnosed as scarlet fever. Smallpox has been rumored to prevail frequently of late, but the Government has been enforcing vaccination very rigidly, with the result that at the present time it is likely that none exists.

I shall leave here for Roma to-morrow, thence to Rio Grande City. I find it impossible to make more than 20 miles a day with my present teams. We expect to reach Rio Grande City by the 20th.

I am very much indebted to Mr. Emanuel Feuille, deputy collector of customs, as also Mr. Jack Thatcher, of the custom-house, for courtesies extended to us in Zapata.

Conditions at Rio Grande City—Proposed inspection service at certain ferries on the Rio Grande.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Dashiell reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEX., June 24, 1904.

SIR: I inclose herewith a rough tracing of the Rio Grande within the limits of Starr County, showing thereon some of the most important towns and ranches on both sides of the river.

It will be quite a difficult matter to keep a watch on all these places, although I am assured by the deputy collector of customs that he can concentrate these boats at certain specified points—for instance, Salineño ranch, Roma, Rio Grande City, La Grulla—and can prohibit all the unlicensed boats from carrying passengers.

There are numerous ranches and small settlements along the river, scattered throughout the territory.

On account of the number of small settlements it would be difficult to prevent ingress of infected subjects, unless the crossing of the river were absolutely prohibited, except at certain points where the inspectors are placed.

I have not been to Camargo as yet, and will not visit that place until next week, owing to the absence of the mayor of that town.

Rio Grande City is watered by cisterns for the well-to-do and by river water, in barrels, for the poorer classes.

I have seen many mosquitoes, among which were *stegomyiae*, although I have been unable to locate any wiggler in the few barrels and two cisterns that I have inspected.

The river at this point on the United States side is separated from the high bank by about 500 yards width of overflow ground, produced by change in the course of the river. This overflow ground is thickly covered with rank vegetation, including some corn and other farm products, and is studded with numerous pools of water—some as much as one-quarter acre in extent—and their edges rank with vegetation. The town is far from clean, and the high bank of the river seems to be a favorite place for dumping manure and other refuse.

While I have been unable to locate any wigglers in the water barrels, I am sure there must be quite a number of them in this locality.

I shall investigate and report as to the possibility of sanitating the pools along the river front, although I do not think any action advisable, as it is very nearly time for the river to rise, when the high water will obviate any necessity for oiling.

It will not be possible to obtain mortuary statistics, except from the unofficial sources, as the authorities have kept no records on this side of the river. Two of the doctors, however, have promised to keep

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me informed. There are two other physicians whom I have not as yet seen. There is, however, no sickness here at the present time.

Vaccination seems to have been neglected here.

I wish to be advised how far the various grading and track gangs of the Matamoros extension of the National Railroad are from this point, so that I may form some idea as to when to look out for that undesirable element that is sure to come with them.

Next week I hope to be able to give some definite report as to Rio Grande City and Camargo.

JULY 7, 1904.

Mr. Maris, collector of customs at Brownsville, arrived here this morning, and after conference he says that to station inspectors at Salineño, Rio Grande, and at a point opposite San Miguel, he will have to get special authority from the Department. The regular inspector at Roma can attend to the work at that point. He will wire for authority to-day and will let me know the result, of which I shall advise you immediately.

I should like to have some specific instructions from you to give these inspectors.

I have met the county authorities, and they have agreed to lend me such help as will be necessary, in the way of inspectors and laborers, to clean up the streets and destroy the mosquitoes. This action will be officially and formally taken by them at a regular meeting of the county commissioners to-day.

As soon as the work is well under way here, I shall be in position to do the same thing in all the towns and ranches along the river in this section.

House-to-house inspection—Sanitary measures adopted.

JULY 18, 1904.

In company with the sheriff, county physician, and an inspector appointed by the county authorities, I have just completed a house-to-house inspection of this town.

The local authorities have ordered all premises cleaned and the removal of all hogs from the town limits. Special locations have been designated for the dumping of garbage on the northwestern side of the town. The prevailing winds are from the southeast.

As Rio Grande City is not an incorporated town, there are no sanitary regulations and there is no scavenger service; but the authorities are now arranging for scavenger carts, under the control of the county health officer, to carry on the work by individual contract with the inhabitants.

The following rule has been established in regard to water barrels: No water is to remain in barrel over forty eight hours, and no new water is to be put in until barrel is thoroughly cleaned and dried (mouth downward) for at least half an hour. This regulation will be enforced by inspectors among the water carriers. All cisterns have been oiled, a pint of oil being used for each cistern. Many owners of cisterns have ordered pumps and covers for their cisterns, which will render oiling unnecessary.

Exclusive of bowel trouble among children, I found only 3 cases of sickness in my rounds, including 1 case of intermittent and 1 of continued fever. The malarial cases have been put under mosquito bars.

Inspection of Brownsville—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lowry reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

LAREDO, TEX., July 19, 1904.

I proceeded on the morning of July 9 to Brownsville, Tex., arriving there on the evening of July 11.

On the following morning I made a house-to-house inspection of the Mexican quarter of the town, discovering 5 cases of sickness—1 of typhoid fever, 1 of traumatism, and 3 of measles.

An examination of the burying ground showed 9 newly-made graves, which number coincides with the number of deaths recorded in the city clerk's office for month of July up to date of investigation.

The physicians of Brownsville, Drs. J. F. Combes, J. Combes, W. Layton, Saunders, and Koyle of the United States Army, stated positively that they had no knowledge of the existence of any yellow fever in Brownsville, and willingly showed all cases of fever under their charge, which were chiefly typhoid fever and measles. Both of these diseases have been epidemic in Brownsville for the past four months. I examined, in company with attending physicians, altogether 24 cases.

The cause of death in cases which were reported as having died in the same house suddenly, was, according to statement of attending physicians, in one case senility, and in the other measles.

According to the city records the mortality for June was 41; in 13 cases, chiefly among young children, cause of death not given; 7 from tuberculosis, 6 from measles, 1 each from typhoid fever and malarial fever, the remainder, 13, from miscellaneous causes.

Matamoros, on the opposite side of the river, about 1 mile up the river from Brownsville, shows a mortality of 35, principally from typhoid fever and measles, during the month of June.

The sanitary conditions in Brownsville are bad in the extreme, and neither water nor sewerage system exists. All water used is either rain water (cisterns) or river water, which is handled and stored in barrels. Mosquitoes, both stegomyia and culex, are plentiful. Cess-pools are used for the disposal of filth in better class houses, while the poorer classes throw all refuse in the streets and alleys.

It is not my belief that yellow fever exists in Brownsville at the present time, but upon the completion of the Monterey-Matamoros branch of the National Mexico Railroad both the towns of Brownsville and Matamoros will be extremely liable to infection; and, on account of the laborers crossing to and from the farms along the river, an efficient quarantine will be very difficult.

I returned, leaving Brownsville the morning of July 14, reaching Laredo the evening of July 15.

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INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports for the week ended July 16, 1904, as follows: Passengers inspected, 169; immigrants inspected, 26; immigrants rejected, 8.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, July 16, as follows:

	Week ended July 16.
Persons inspected	231
Pullman cars fumigated	a 7

a 28 sacks of linen fumigated; 4,220 foot passengers on foot and wagon bridge inspected.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows for the week ended July 16, 1904:

Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 185; inspection Mexican immigrants, 52; inspection (special) Syrians, 2; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 412 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, 2.

The following are received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, under date of July 15, 16, and 25:

Mortuary statistics of Nuevo Laredo.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson under date of July 15:

Week ended July 9, 1904: July 5, congenital debility; July 8, dentition.

I would respectfully invite attention to the decrease in mortality in Nuevo Laredo during the last few weeks.

Mortality at Laredo, month of June, 1904.

Chronic diarrhea, 2; acute indigestion, 1; hepatic cirrhosis, 2; entero-colitis, 2; tuberculosis, 3; gastro-entero-colitis, 1; congestion of brain, 1; sunstroke, 1; laryngitis, 1; electric shock, 1; fever, malnutrition, 1; gastritis, 1; inflammation bowels, 3; inanition, 1; pneumonia, 1; unknown, 2; dilatation of heart, 1; heart disease, 1; paralysis, 1; laryngeal tuberculosis, 1; congestion stomach, 1; acute congestion, 1; total, 30.

*Summary of work at Laredo and New Laredo.***LAREDO, TEX., July 25, 1904.**

During the week ended July 23, fumigated, Laredo, 30 houses, containing 148 rooms; inspected 8,912 premises; 2,222 water containers oiled; maximum temperature, 101°; no rainfall. New Laredo reports from July 16 to 24, 4,325 domiciliary visits; 32 water containers with larvæ; 157 containers emptied; 92 oiled. Cock and force at Rio Grande City; MacGregor at San Diego.

RICHARDSON.*Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.*

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths 219, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 3, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 46 from tuberculosis.

Oakland.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 83,000. Total number of deaths, 81, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Sacramento.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths 38, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of June, 1904, from 168 towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 956,748, show a total of 1,128 deaths, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 5, measles 6, scarlet fever 9, whooping cough 3, and 118 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—Springfield.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including enteric fever 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—Evansville.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 70, including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended July 16, 1904, from 76 observers, indicate that bronchitis, cholera morbus, diphtheria, enteric fever, pneumonia, whooping cough, erysipelas, and meningitis were more prevalent, and influenza, cancer, and measles were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 2, pneumonia at 9, whooping cough at 11, diphtheria at 26, enteric fever at 34, scarlet fever at 39, measles at 40, smallpox at 78, and phthisis pulmonalis at 277 places.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 235,000. Total number of deaths, 163, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including 3 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1904. Total number of deaths, 39, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Manchester.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 62,000. Total number of deaths, 70, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of May, 1904, from 26 towns having an aggregate population of 154,400—white, 91,350; colored, 63,050—show a total of 270 deaths; white, 112; colored, 158, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 48 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—Cleveland.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 430,000. Total number of deaths, 2,106, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 10, measles 5, and 47 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—Tacoma.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 43, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, smallpox 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 23, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 18	Brookline	Port Antonio	1
18	Tobasco	Rotterdam	1
18	Caperna	St. Lucia	1
21	Cassel	Bremen	846
23	Ulstermore	Liverpool	2
	Total		851

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, July 18, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 18, 1904; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
July 10	Philadelphia	Southampton	709
11	Sicilian Prince	Naples	417
11	Oscar II	Copenhagen	367
11	P. de Satrustegui	Naples	234
11	Astoria	Glasgow	202
11	Thespis	Santos	37
11	Trinidad	Hamilton	8
12	Zeeland	Antwerp	573
12	Potsdam	Rotterdam	524
12	Mexico	Habana	11
12	Oscar II	Copenhagen	1
13	Liguria	Naples	391
13	Etruria	St. Kitts	38
13	Prinz Oscar	Naples	554
13	Prinzess Irene	do	327
13	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	560
13	Barbarossa	do	1,198
13	Oscar II	Copenhagen	1
14	Majestic	Liverpool	232
14	Cearense	Barbados	4
14	British Prinzess	Antwerp	1
15	Algeria	Naples	362
15	Willehad	Christiansand	265
15	Monterey	Habana	8
15	Campania	Liverpool	1
16	La Savoie	Havre	498
16	Slavonia	Trieste	488
16	Orizaba	Cienfuegos	1
	Total		8,012

ROMAN DOBLER, Acting Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, July 23, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 23, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904. July 18 18	Barcelona	Hamburg	3
	Noordland	Liverpool and Queenstown	237
	Total		240

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, Commissioner.

July 29, 1904

Report of immigration at Portland, Oreg.

**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Portland, Oreg., July 18, 1904.**

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 16, 1904;
also name of vessel and port from which it came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1904. July 13	Ger. ss. Aragonia.....	Hongkong, China; Kobe and Yokohama, Japan.	34

J. H. BARBOUR, *Inspector in Charge.*

*Inspection of immigrants.***MONTHLY.**

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Columbia River, Oreg	June.....	3	0

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.	July 23			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	July 16			
4	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
5	Punta Gorda	July 9			
6	Puntarasa	do			
7	Brunswick, Ga.	July 16	Br. schr. Adonis	July 11	Kingston
	Cape Charles, Va.	July 23	Br. ss. Ottawa	July 17	Veracruz
			U. S. S. Des Moines	July 20	Port au Prince
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	July 16	U. S. S. Detroit	July 21	Culebra
9	Cedar Key, Fla.	July 23			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	July 16			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	July 23			
12	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del.	July 16			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	July 25			
14	Eastport, Me.	July 21			
15	Eureka, Cal.	July 16			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	July 16	Schr. L. N. Dantzler	July 9	Frontera
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	do			
21	Nome, Alaska	July 9			
22	Panama, Panama	do			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	July 16			
24	Portland, Me.	July 9			
25	Port Angeles, Wash.	July 16			
26	Port Townsend, Wash.	July 16			
27	Reedy Island, Del.	July 16			
28	St. Georges Sound, Fla.— East Pass	July 12			
29	West Pass	July 19			
30	St. Johns River, Fla.	July 16			
31	San Diego, Cal.	do			
32	San Francisco, Cal.	July 9	Ger. ss. Totmes	July 4	Hamburg
			Br. bk. Greta	July 9	Leith
33	San Pedro, Cal.	July 16	do	do	do
34	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do	German ss. Ramses	July 15	Hamburg

July 29, 1904

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3				2 steamships spoken and passed.	
4				No report.....	
5				.do.....	
6	Brunswick	Disinfected.....	July 12		
7	Newport News	Fumigated.....	July 17		4
	Hampton Roads	Passed on medical officer's certificate.....			
	.do	.do.....			
8				No transactions.....	
9				No report.....	
10				Passengers and crew examined. From Hongkong.	1
11				No report.....	
12					1
13				No report.....	
14					25
15				No transactions.....	
16				.do.....	
17	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held.....	July 14		
18				No report.....	
19					1
20				No report.....	
21				.do.....	
22				.do.....	
23				2 vessels spoken and passed	1
24					1
25				No report.....	
26				Glandular examination Peruvian schr. Corona from Buenaventura, Am. bkttn. John Palmer from Manila, and Am. bkttn. Benicia from Elesie.	5
27					20
28					1
29					1
30				No transactions.....	
31				8 vessels spoken and passed; 4 steamships passed without inspection.	
32	San Francisco	Held for fumigation.....	July 5	2 vessels boarded and passed.	2
	.do	.do.....		Glandular examination Br. ss. Stanley Dollar from Hakodate; temperature of all on Am. ss. Barracouta from Panama taken; 1 case malaria.	4
	.do	Fumigated.....	July 10	4 vessels boarded and passed.	24
	San Francisco	Fumigated.....	July 16	1 case enteric fever. U.S.S. Buffalo from Panama, and U. S. S. Annapolis from Yokohama passed on medical officer's certificate. Temperature of all on Am. ss. Peru from Panama and Ger. ss. Ramses taken. Glandular examination Am. ss. Mongolia from Hongkong. Malarial disease on U. S. a. t. Thomas from Manila.	
33				No transactions.....	
34				.do.....	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
35	UNITED STATES—Continued. Santa Rosa, Fla.....	Juiy 16	It. bk. Abyssinia a.....	July 3	Nantes
36	Savannah, Ga.....	....do....	Br. bkt. Ethel Clark a... Br. schr. Levanika	July 9 July 11	Cienfuegos .. Kingston ..
37	Sitka, Alaska.....	July 9	Br. schr. H. B. Homan	July 13	Trinidad
38	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	July 16	.....	.....	.....
39	Southbend, Wash.....	July 9	.....	.....	.....
40	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	July 16	.....	.....	.....
41	Washington, N. C.....	....do....	.....	.....	.....
	HAWAII:				
42	Hilo	July 2	.....	.....	.....
43	Honolulu	July 9	.....	.....	.....
44	Kahului.....	....do....	.....	.....	.....
45	Kihel	June 25	.....	.....	.....
		July 2	.....	.....	.....
46	Koloa	July 9	.....	.....	.....
47	Lahaina .....	....do....	.....	.....	.....
48	Mahukona .....	....do....	.....	.....	.....
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
49	Cebu	May 7	Am. banca China.....	May 4	Tagbilaran
		May 14	.....	.....	.....
		May 21	.....	.....	.....
		May 28	.....	.....	.....
		June 4	.....	.....	.....
50	Iloilo.....	May 7	Am. sch. Clavano.....	Apr. 30	Cebu
		May 14	....do.....	do	do
		May 21	Am. sch. Dajab.....	May 21	do
		May 28	.....	.....	.....
51	Jolo.....	May 28	.....	.....	.....
		June 4	.....	.....	.....
		Apr. 30	.....	.....	.....
		May 7	Am. schr. Maria Filomena	May 2	Zamboanga
		May 14	.....	.....	.....
		May 21	.....	.....	.....
		May 28	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

July 29, 1904

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
35	Pensacola	Ballast discharged. Vessel cleaned.	July 14	1 vessel boarded and passed.	2
36	Savannah	Fumigated and held			
	do .....	.....do			
	do .....	.....do			
37	.....	.....		No report	
38	.....	.....		1 vessel spoken and passed	
39	.....	.....		No transactions	
40	.....	.....		.....do	1
41	.....	.....		No transactions	
42	.....	.....		No report	1
43	.....	.....		No transactions	
44	.....	.....		.....do	
45	.....	.....		.....do	
46	.....	.....		.....do	
47	.....	.....		No report	
48	.....	.....			1
49	Cebu	Disinfected and held		Suspect case of smallpox: case removed, crew and passengers vaccinated and bathed and clothing disinfected; case proved not to be smallpox. Three vessels fumigated to destroy vermin, 9 steerage passengers vaccinated on Br. ss. Wuchang from Hong-kong; 42 bancas inspected and passed.	28
	.....	.....		3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin; 43 bancas inspected and passed.	31
	.....	.....		73 bancas inspected and passed.	34
	.....	.....		56 bancas inspected and passed; 1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin; members of crew in 2 vessels vaccinated.	31
	.....	.....		22 bancas inspected and passed.	34
50	Iloilo	Held in quarantine		2 cases smallpox. Personnel inspected daily. Disease developed in case previously reported; 2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin.	47
	do	do	May 14	No new cases	45
	do	Disinfected	May 21	1 case smallpox convalescent. Personnel vaccinated and bathed and effects disinfected. Those who had had smallpox or had been successfully vaccinated released; others detained; 1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin.	33
	.....	.....			14
51	Jolo	Fumigated and mechanically cleaned.	May 2	1 case malaria on C. G. V. Tabias from Zamboanga.	9
	do .....	.....			7
	.....	.....			8
	.....	.....			10

Reports from national quarantine

Number	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
52	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Cont'd Manila	May 14	Am. ss. Avante ^a	Apr. 25	Subig
			Am. ss. San Roque ^a	Apr. 28	San Felipe
			Br. ss. Perla	May 10	Amoy
		May 21	.....	.....	.....
		May 28	Br. ss. Perla	May 22	Amoy
			U. S. a. t. Liseum	do ...	Jolo
			L. h. t. Corregidor	May 24	Calbayog
		June 4	U. S. a. t. Liseum	May 22	Jolo
			L. h. t. Corregidor	May 24	Calbayog

^a Previously reported.

July 29, 1904

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
52	Manila	Disinfected. Part of personnel released; part held.	May 9	1 case smallpox. 55 contacts; patient doing well. Those unsuccessfully vaccinated revaccinated. No further cases at the expiration of detention period. All except child and its mother released.	69
	.....do	Disinfected and held.....	May 13	1 case smallpox. 11 contacts. All inspected twice daily. Patient will recover. All persons unsuccessfully vaccinated revaccinated. No new cases. All held.	
	.....do	Disinfected.....	May 10	494 steerage passengers bathed and body clothing and baggage disinfected. All inspected. 3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 36 vessels vaccinated. 7 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin; crew or members of crew on 46 vessels vaccinated.	83
	.....do	Disinfected.....	May 22	163 steerage passengers and 52 crew bathed and their effects disinfected; all rigidly inspected.	65
	.....do	Disinfected and redisinfected; crew and passengers held; vessel released under new crew.	May 26	1 case smallpox, native passenger; vessel remanded to Mariveles from Zamboanga; patient removed to hospital at Mariveles; crew and all on board bathed and effects and baggage disinfected; bedding and all textiles disinfected; all on board vaccinated; a second case of smallpox, May 25, in person of Filipino soldier; entire group (contacts) bathed and redisinfected; 1 suspect case at end of week; all held under observation.	
	.....do	Disinfected and held.....		1 case smallpox; case removed to hospital; all on board bathed and effects disinfected; bedding and all fabrics disinfected; personnel vaccinated and held; no new cases; 16 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin; crew or members of crew on 46 vessels vaccinated; 1 death from enteric fever on U. S. A. T. Thomas from San Francisco; 16 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin; crew or members of crew on 32 vessels vaccinated.	
	.....do	Disinfected and redisinfected; crew and passengers held; vessel released under new crew.	May 26	Suspected case diagnosed as smallpox; 2 new cases on June 4; placed in hospital; all cases among steerage passengers; all held.	81
	.....do	Disinfected and held.....		No new cases smallpox; 6 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin; crew or members of crew on 56 vessels vaccinated.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	July 9 July 16	War vessel Dogali.....	July 12	Fort de France
	San Juan	July 9 July 16	U. S. S. Scorpion..... Ger. man-of-war Panther..... U. S. S. Gloucester..... Ss. Caracas	July 8 July 12 do	Sanchez
55	Subports— Aguadilla.....	July 9 July 16	.....	July 13	Port au Prince
56	Arecibo	July 9	.....	.....	St. Thomas
57	Arroyo	July 16	.....	.....	Puerto Cabello
58	Fajardo	July 9	.....	.....	.....
59	Humacao	July 9	.....	.....	.....
60	Mayaguez	July 9 July 16	.....	.....	.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	July 23	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do .....	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do .....	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	July 16	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va	July 23	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	July 16	Ger. ss. Frisia	July 16	Progreso
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do .....	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcusshook, Pa	July 23	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	July 16	Nor. ss. John Wilson	July 11	Limon
			Swed. ss. Hispania	do	do
			Br. ss. Heasleyside	July 13	Kingston
			Schr. R. W. Hopkins	July 14	Limon
			Nor. ss. Mount Vernon	July 15	Limon via Bocas del Toro
10	New Bedford, Mass	July 23	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	do .....	.....	.....	.....
12	Newport News, Va	do .....	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I	do .....	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y	do .....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavalio, Tex	do .....	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C	do .....	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I	July 16 July 23	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex	do .....	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do .....	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do .....	.....	.....	.....

July 29, 1904

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
	Port au Prince.....	Boarded and passed on medical officer's certificate.	July 12.....		2.....
	Orders.....	do.....	July 8.....	1 vessel boarded and passed.....	4.....
	St. Thomas.....	do.....	July 12.....		
	Orders.....	do.....	do.....		
	New York.....	Held.....	July 13.....		
55	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	
56	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
57	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
58	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	1.....
59	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
60	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	2.....
	.....	.....	.....		2.....
	.....	.....	.....		1.....
	.....	.....	.....		2.....

municipal quarantine stations

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
4	.....	.....	.....		1.....
5	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	
6	Galveston.....	Fumigated and held.....	.....	No report.....	21.....
7	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	
8	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	.....	do.....	
9	do.....	do.....	.....		9.....
.....	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	
.....	do.....	do.....	.....	
.....	do.....	Disinfected.....	.....	
10	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	
11	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
12	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
13	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
14	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
15	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
16	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
17	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
18	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	1.....
19	.....	.....	.....	No report.....	
20	.....	.....	.....	do.....	
	.....	.....	.....	do.....	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 29, 1904.

For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 24, 1904.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	June 13-July 3	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	2	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	18	.....
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	May 1-31.....	6	.....
Chaffee County.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Cheyenne County.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Clear Creek County.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Denver County	May 1-June 9	18	.....
Gilpin County	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Lake County	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Larimer County	May 1-31.....	36	.....
Las Animas County.....	May 1-31.....	2	.....
Otero County	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Pueblo County.....	May 1-31.....	4	.....
Sedgewick County.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Teller County.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Weld County.....	May 1-31.....	10	.....
Total for State .....	.....	84	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	700	.....
Delaware	June 26-July 2	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 19-July 16	1	3	
Total for District.....	.....	1	3	
Total for District, same pe- riod, 1903.	.....	.....	.....
Florida:				
Jacksonville	June 12-July 16	3	.....
At large.....	June 19-July 9	29	2	
Total for State .....	.....	32	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	.....	.....
Georgia:				
Macon	June 12-July 9	6	.....
Total for State .....	.....	6	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	3	.....
Illinois:				
Bellefontaine	June 1-30.....	7	.....
Chicago.....	June 19-July 23	27	.....
Danville	June 19-July 23	13	.....
Springfield.....	July 12-18	5	.....
Total for State .....	.....	52	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	32	1	
Iowa:				
Blackhawk County	June 1-30.....	2	.....
Bremer County	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Carroll County.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Clinton County	June 1-July 9	3	.....
Grundy County	June 1-30.....	3	.....
Ida County	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Jones County (Anamosa in- cluded).	June 1-30.....	8	.....
				One case imported.

July 29, 1904

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa—Continued.				
Mahaska County.....	June 1-30.....	1.....		
Polk County	June 1-30.....	4.....		
Tama County	June 1-30.....	2.....		
Total for State		26.....		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		56.....		
Kentucky:				
Covington	June 26-July 23	4.....		
Total for State		4.....		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 12-July 16	15.....		Three cases imported.
Total for State		15.....		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		14.....	1.....	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region.....	June 19-July 16	22.....		
Total for State		22.....		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		24.....		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 19-25.....	2.....		
Total for State		2.....		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		41.....	6.....	
Massachusetts:				
Fitchburg.....	July 3-9.....	1.....		
Lawrence.....	June 19-25.....	1.....		
North Adams.....	July 3-9.....	1.....		
Total for State		3.....		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		40.....		
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	June 12-July 23	8.....		
Total for State		8.....		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		91.....	1.....	
Minnesota:				
Becker County.....	June 21-July 11.....	4.....		
Bigstone County.....	July 12-18.....	1.....		
Brown County.....	July 12-18.....	1.....		
Cass County.....	July 12-18.....	1.....		
Crow Wing County.....	July 5-11.....	1.....		
Dakota County.....	June 14-20.....	1.....		
Douglas County.....	June 21-27.....	2.....		
Fillmore County.....	June 28-July 18.....	6.....		
Hennepin County.....	June 21-July 11.....	6.....		
Hubbard County.....	June 14-July 5.....	4.....		
Itasca County.....	July 12-18.....	1.....		
Kanabec County.....	June 14-27.....	18.....		
Martin County.....	July 5-11.....	1.....		
Morrison County.....	June 28-July 5.....	11.....		
Murray County.....	June 14-20.....	2.....		
Norman County.....	June 14-27.....	4.....		
Olmstead County.....	June 28-July 5.....	4.....		
Pine County.....	June 28-July 5.....	1.....		
Rice County.....	June 14-July 5.....	2.....		
St. Louis County.....	June 28-July 5.....	1.....		
Stearns County.....	June 14-July 11.....	17.....		
Stevens County.....	July 5-11.....	1.....		
Todd County.....	June 28-July 5.....	2.....		
Washington County.....	June 14-20.....	1.....		
Wright County.....	June 28-July 5.....	1.....		
Total for State		94.....		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		194.....	1.....	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 12-July 16..	20	.....
Total for State		20	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		16	.....
Montana:				
Beaverhead County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1	.....
Choteau County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1	.....
Flathead County	Apr. 1-June 30..	3	.....
Gallatin County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1	.....
Madison County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1	.....
Missoula County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1	.....
Silverbow County	Apr. 1-June 30..	3	.....
Sweet Grass County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1	.....
Valley County	Apr. 1-June 30..	1	.....
Total for State		13	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1	.....
Nebraska:				
Omaha	June 12-July 9..	10	.....
South Omaha	June 12-July 9..	4	.....
Total for State		14	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		6	.....
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	June 12-July 16..	17	.....
Total for State		17	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		17	.....
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	June 18-19..	2	.....	One imported from Baltimore.
Total for State		2	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		26	5	
New York:				
Buffalo	June 12-July 16..	3	.....
Cuba	May 1-30..	1	.....
New York	June 19-July 23..	5	1	
Niagara Falls	June 19-July 16..	2	1	
Yonkers	May 1-30 ..	1	.....
Total for State		10	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		4	.....
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	May 1-31..	2	.....	May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904, 5,370 cases, 69 deaths.
Alleghany County	May 1-31..	7	.....
Anson County	May 1-31..	3	.....
Ashe County	May 1-31..	60	.....
Buncombe County	May 1-31..	21	.....
Catawba County	May 1-31..	4	.....
Chatham County	May 1-31..	14	.....
Cleveland County	May 1-31..	3	.....
Davidson County	May 1-31..	2	.....
Duplin County	May 1-31..	1	.....
Durham County	May 1-June 2..	1	.....
Forsyth County	May 1-31..	16	.....
Gaston County	May 1-31..	12	.....
Guilford County	May 1-June 6..	22	.....
Henderson County	May 1-31..	1	.....
Johnston County	May 1-31..	2	.....
Mecklenburg County	May 1-31..	1	.....
Mitchell County	May 1-31..	1	.....
Nash County	May 1-31..	1	.....
New Hanover County	May 1-31..	1	.....
Person County	May 1-31..	6	.....
Pitt County	May 1-31..	2	.....
Richmond County	May 1-31..	4	.....
Rutherford County	May 1-31..	2	.....
Stanly County	May 1-31..	2	.....
Swain County	May 1-31..	5	.....

July 29, 1904

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued:				
Washington County	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Wilkes County	May 1-June 9..	8	.....
Total for State		208	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		166	.....
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County	May 1-31.....	9	.....
Cass County	May 1-31.....	7	.....
Grand Forks County	May 1-31.....	2	.....
Ransom County	May 1-31.....	6	1	
Stutsman County	May 1-31.....	2	.....
Traill County	May 1-31.....	10	.....
Walsh County	May 1-31.....	3	.....
Total for State		39	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		.....	.....
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	June 18-July 15..	8	1	
Dayton	June 19-July 2..	3	2	
Toledo	June 19-25.....	2	.....
Zanesville	June 5-25.....	6	.....
Total for State		19	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		28	2	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	June 19-25.....	1	.....
Blair County	June 19-July 2..	2	.....
Cambria County	June 19-25.....	4	.....
Dauphin County	June 26-July 16..	2	.....
Lycoming County	July 3-23	2	.....
Philadelphia County	June 19-July 16	11	2	
Total for State		22	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		646	57	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	June 12-18.....	1	.....
Total for State		1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		26	2	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	June 12-July 23	18	1	
Nashville	June 26-July 2	1	.....
Total for State		19	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		11	.....
Texas:				
San Antonio	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Total for State		1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		.....	.....
Utah:				
Ogden	May 1-June 30	5	.....
Total for State		5	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		33	.....
Washington:				
Adams County	May 1-31.....	4	.....
Clarke County	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Cowlitz County	May 1-31.....	1	.....
King County (Seattle included)	May 1-June 30 ..	19	.....
Lincoln County	May 1-31.....	4	.....
Pierce County (Tacoma in- cluded).	May 1-June 30 ..	5	1	
Skagit County	June 1-30	1	.....
Snohomish County	May 1-31.....	2	.....
Spokane County (Spokane in- cluded).	May 1-June 30 ..	15	3	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington—Continued.				
Wallawalla County	June 1-30	1	.....
Whitman County	May 1-June 30 ..	6	1	
Yakima County	May 1-June 30 ..	5	.....
Total for State		64	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	115	.....
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	June 12-July 16	25	.....
Total for State		25	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	1,613	11	
Grand total		831	21	
Grand total, same period, 1903.	.....	4,770	101	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 29, 1904.

California. Summary: Calendar year, 1900, 22 cases, 22 deaths; 1901, 30 cases, 25 deaths; 1902, 41 cases, 41 deaths; 1903, 17 cases, 17 deaths; six months ended July 1, 1904, 8 deaths and 1 recovery.

-Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to July 29, 1904.

Six cases reported at Laredo, Tex. (including 1 imported from Minera), during the six months ended July 1, 1904.

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague-infected rodents.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, June 20, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in Cape Colony for the week ended June 18, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was recorded during the week, namely, a colored male, a suspect who was removed to the plague hospital for observation and treatment on June 4, plague being diagnosed on the 16th.

At the plague hospital 1 native male was discharged recovered. Five cases remain under treatment.

Eighty-nine rats (61 found dead) and 155 mice (26 found dead) were examined bacteriologically during the week, of which 57 rats and 19 mice proved to be plague-infected.

Other places.—At Grahamstown, East London, Uitenhage, Queenstown, King Williams Town, and Knysna, no case of plague in man or animals was discovered.

CAPE TOWN.

Harbor board area and shipping in harbor.—Number of rodents examined, 284; nothing found suspicious of plague.

Cape Town municipal area.—Number of rodents examined by the medical officer of health for the city, 320; nothing found suspicious of plague.

J. A. MITCHELL,
Acting Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

AUSTRALIA.

Plague at Brisbane and Sydney—Examination of rats for plague infection.

Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, forwards the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, June 11, 1904.

Plague Bulletin No. 18, for the week ended 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, 11th instant.

A man, 48 years of age, employed as a baker's assistant in Ipswich, was yesterday declared to be suffering from plague, and was removed to the plague hospital this morning.

July 29, 1904

Infected rats have been found in the vicinity of the premises in Brisbane where patient spent several days last week.

Plague hospital, Brisbane.

Admitted during the week	1
Died during the week	Nil.
Discharged during the week	2
Remaining under treatment	7
Total number of cases that have occurred in Brisbane since February 10, 1904	24
Total number of cases that have occurred in Cairns since February 16, 1904	2

Maryborough.

A Chinaman, employed as a cook at the Customs House Hotel, Maryborough, died there on the 3d instant, and upon post-mortem examination the case proved to be one of plague.

RATS.

Report for week ended Friday, June 10, 1904.

Rats examined at bacteriological institute	326
Rats infected	21
Mice examined at bacteriological institute	112
Mice infected	Nil.
Rats destroyed	276
Mice destroyed	288

Total number of rodents destroyed, 1,023.

B. BURNETT HAM, M. D.,
Commissioner of Public Health.

SYDNEY, June 7, 1904.

Bubonic plague—Bulletin No. 14—Week ending at 1 p. m. on Saturday, June 4, 1904.

PLAQUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total examined.
Total number of rodents destroyed during week	1,891	1,584	-----
Number of rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week	536	786	1,272
Number of rodents found infected	5	2	7

PLAQUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended June 4, 1904	a 1
Deaths during week ended June 4, 1904	0
Discharged from hospital to June 4, 1904	3
Remaining under treatment June 4, 1904	2
Cases discharged June 1, 1904	3
Cases discharged June 3, 1904	6
Cases discharged June 4, 1904	4

G. H. KING, Secretary.

^a This case was admitted to coast hospital immediately after onset of illness on May 31, 1904, and treated as suspicious, but was not actually identified as plague until after the patient's death on June 6, 1904.

SYDNEY, June 13, 1904.

Bulletin No. 15.—Week ending at 1 p. m. on Saturday, June 11, 1904.

PLAQUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total examined.
Total number of rodents destroyed during week	1,577	1,857	.....
Number of rodents examined in bacteriological laboratory during week ..	561	716	1,277
Number of rodents found infected.....	9	5	14

PLAUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended June 11, 1904.....	0
Deaths during week ended June 11, 1904	1
Discharged from hospital June 11, 1904.....	0
Remaining under treatment June 11, 1904	1
Cases on June 6, 1904.....	7

G. H. KING, *Secretary.**Western Australia declared free from plague.*

Consul-General Bray forwards the following, received by him June 17:

Western Australia has been formally declared free from plague; last case November last.

W. M. HUGHES.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Report for month of January, 1904.

Consul Furniss reports, June 25, and July 2 and 5, as follows:

During the week ended June 25, 1904, 115 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 5; beri beri, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 4; cerebral congestion, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 17; erysipelas, 1; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 1; intestinal parasites, 2; malarial fevers, 7; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 3; organic diseases of heart, 2; puerperal eclampsia, 1; puerperal fever, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 18; senile debility, 5; tetanus neonatorum, 2; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; death by violence, 1; stillborn, 7; other causes, 27.

Week ended July 2, 1904, 112 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Alcoholism, 3; asphyxia, 2; asthma, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; beriberi, 4; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 21; hepatitis, 1; intestinal parasites, 1; lymphangitis, 1; malarial fevers, 8; nephritis, 3; organic diseases of heart, 6; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 11; senile debility, 4; tetanus neonatorum, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; stillborn, 8; deaths from other causes, 25.

During the month of June 51 houses were disinfected, 38 on account of deaths by tuberculosis, and 6 on account of cases of smallpox.

Report for the month of January, 1904.

Maximum temperature 30° C., minimum 28.06° C.; rainfall 9 mm.; average relative humidity 78.86; rainy days 1.

The causes of death were as follows: Enteric fever 2, beriberi 5, erysipelas 4, malarial fevers 20, pulmonary tuberculosis 45, other tuberculosis 1, syphilis 1, cancer and other malignant growths 8, diseases of nervous system 37, diseases of circulatory system 29, diseases of digestive system 45, diseases of respiratory organs 18, diseases of urinary organs 16, septicemia puerperal 1, diseases of organs of locomotion 1, congenital debility 7, senile debility 10, not specified 22; total 282.

During the same period there were — disinfections made in houses in which had occurred deaths from tuberculosis. At the quarantine station 231 passengers and their baggage were disinfected, as they had come from Rio de Janeiro, at which place plague was then present.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Sanitary convention held by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

The following is received from Minister Thompson, under date of June 8:

A sanitary convention is being held in Rio de Janeiro by representatives of the Governments of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil, for the purpose of formulating laws and regulations governing the quarantine of maritime commerce between these countries. The convention held its first session on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and was presided over by Dr. J. J. Seabra, minister of the interior.

In his address, after welcoming warmly the representatives of the friendly nations thus gathered together, Doctor Seabra expressed the hope that all discussions purely theoretical would be laid aside and that practical results and conclusions would be arrived at. The basis for a convention, as outlined by him, provides for liberty of maritime and river commerce within the restrictions named; that is, in case of epidemics the affected ports will be closed; application of the sanitary measures at the time when they will be most efficacious, which would be before or during the embarkation of the passengers, the measures consisting of observation or medical examination of passengers and baggage, having always in view the facilities of commerce as well as the comfort of the passengers; all measures adopted to be based on the most advanced scientific conclusions of this congress; after learning the sanitary condition of the respective countries, to formulate such regulations as will facilitate commerce as much as possible; no prophylactic restrictions adopted by any of the contracting countries to be put into effect at any time without first advising the other countries; the obligatory duration of the treaty to be four years; when in the future any essential modifications in the sanitary régime established by this treaty become necessary, they can be made by the common contracting countries.

BRITISH HONDURAS.*Report from Belize, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended July 14, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; 4 deaths;

prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 8	Spero.....	15	0	0	0
July 8	Anselm.....	41	6	5	0
July 13	Giuseppe Corvaja	24	0	0	0
July 14	Belize	17	2	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Billings reports, July 10, as follows: Week ended July 16, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 99; number passed, 96; number retained 3.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Plague-infected rats—Quarantine measures.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, June 13, as follows:

Communicable diseases reported in the colony for week ended June 4, 1904.

Plague, 36 cases, 37 deaths; all Chinese; 1 case imported from Heung Shan. Cholera, 5 cases, 5 deaths; all Chinese. Variola, 3 cases, 1 death; all Chinese.

Plague-infected rats continue to be trapped.

The quarantine restrictions maintained against Hongkong, and by Hongkong against other ports, remain as reported for the week ended May 21, 1904.

(See Public Health Reports, July 1, 1904, pages 1330 and 1331.)

Week ended June 11, 1904: Plague, 47 cases, 46 deaths; all Chinese; 2 imported from Canton per unknown vessel. Cholera, 8 cases, 6 deaths; all Chinese. Enteric fever, 5 cases, 2 deaths; 1 Indian, 2 Japanese, 2 Chinese. Smallpox, 4 cases, no deaths; 1 Japanese, 3 Chinese; 1 case, Chinese, imported from Saigon per steamship Shooh Sing.

Additional quarantine measures against Hongkong.

Madras and Bengal declare Hongkong plague infected. The former enforces, at uninjected ports, regulations under the Venice Sanitary Convention; the latter enforces regulations at Orissa and Chittagong. Saigon enforces (June 7, 1904) twelve days quarantine against arrivals from this port, but the time en route is counted as a part of the quarantine.

July 29, 1904

Additional quarantine declared by Hongkong—Continued.

Amoy was declared plague infected, June 11, 1904, and special attention will be paid to arrivals from that point.

Respecting cholera here, vessels hence to Philippine ports are directed to proceed via Mariveles for observation and detention, if bound to Manila, and to the respective quarantine stations if bound to other ports.

The disease has spread from health district No. 2 to health district No. 9.

Due precautions are enforced for the protection of the public health of the United States, the islands, and the Republic of Panama.

Precautions taken at Hongkong during the month of May, 1904, for the protection of the public health of the United States, the insular territory, and the Republic of Panama.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health.....	29
Vessels fumigated to kill vermin	1
Personnel and passengers:	
Examined for diseases, contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of the quarantine regulations.....	2,366
	{ 1,586
Required to bathe and undergo special examination	1,653
	{ 575
Aliens:	
Examined for diseases, contemplated by the laws governing immigration..	339
Rejected.....	73
Baggage:	
Inspected and labeled	226
Disinfected and labeled.....	2,209

The shipment and transshipment hence of cargo and ship supplies was supervised by inspection, disinfection, storage detention, and certification of shipping orders.

Return of quarantinable diseases.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague	139	128
Cholera.....	14	13
Variola.....	8	5

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Gaelic* recommended, June 3, for rejection: For Honolulu, 5; for San Francisco, 16.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, June 14, as follows:

During the week ended June 11, 1904, 1 original and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued. There were inspected 3 vessels, 186 crew, 59 cabin and 194 steerage passengers, together with 71 pieces of personal baggage. Seven pieces of steerage passengers' personal effects were disinfected, and manifests were signed for 7,668 pieces of freight. Three immigration examinations were made with no rejections.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week: Smallpox, 3 deaths; scarlet fever, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 40 deaths; and the total mortality stated was 3 foreigners and 148 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended July 16, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; number of cases of yellow fever, 1; number of deaths from all causes during the week, 8. Prevailing diseases, malarial fevers. The case of yellow fever reported last week is now convalescent.^a General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. The case of yellow fever reported above is that of a native Spanish-American woman, a resident of Limon for two months or thereabouts. It is in a house adjacent to one from which a case of yellow fever was removed seven weeks ago.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 10	Taunton	23	0	0	0
11	Altai	48	8	7	0
12	Baker	40	4	0	0
13	Venus	34	0	0	0
13	Watson	38	0	0	0
14	Miami	48	7	0	0
15	Harald	22	0	0	0
16	Bradford	39	0	0	0

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Sickness in the city.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, July 13, as follows: Week ended July 9, 1904. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 3; crews inspected, 133; passengers inspected, 2; immigrants examined and passed, 2; all vessels were in good sanitary condition; no sickness on board.

During the week ended July 16, 1904, one vessel was inspected and bill of health issued. The vessel was in good sanitary condition, with no sickness.

The sanitary condition of this port at present is reported in a separate communication.

Report from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, July 13, as follows: Week ended July 16, 1904. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 18; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 802; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 609; pieces of freight passed, 497.

Three passengers with high fever were landed by the Cuban Service from the American steamship *Monterey*, arrived on July 11 from

^a Erroneously reported as a death in Public Health Reports of July 22, 1904.

July 29, 1904

Tampico, Mexico, and taken the same day to Las Animas Hospital as suspicious. No yellow fever has developed in them.

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended July 16, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	12
Meningitis	12
Bronchitis	6
Pneumonia	5
Enteritis	7
Cancer	3
Scarlet fever	2
Paludic fever	1
Gangrene	1
Enteric fever	1

Total number of deaths, 115.

Report from Matanzas—No increase in scarlet fever—Street-cleaning service not adequate.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 18, as follows:

During the week ended July 16, 1904, five bills of health were issued to vessels bound for ports in the United States.

One case of diphtheria has been the only contagious disease reported during the week. No new cases of scarlet fever have been reported.

The sanitary condition of this city is beginning to show the immediate effects of the recent reduction of the force in the sanitary department. Accumulation of filth and dust, prevalence of foul odors, and increase in the number of mosquitoes are noticed everywhere, due to the lack of proper sweeping, irrigations, and other measures of sanitation no longer carried out as heretofore. * * *

It is said that some efforts are being made in Congress to restore the sanitary status to its normal conditions, but so far the desired end has not been reached.

The mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas for the second ten days of the present month, not yet available, will be submitted with my next report.

Reports from Santiago—Street-cleaning force not adequate.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 13, as follows:

During the week ended July 9, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States.

One of these, the steamship *Drumelzier*, was first given bill of health No. 101, June 19. It went twice to Daiquiri without going alongside of wharf, besides postponing its departure twice before starting. The last time it returned it took a partial cargo at wharf. After consulting with the consul we made out a new bill of health, No. 109, July 8.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The striking street sweepers and cart drivers returned to work, the alcalde having acted as mediator. This morning there are 30 street sweepers and 15 garbage carts on duty. This number is insufficient, and consequently the streets are dirty and the garbage is not regularly collected.

Mortuary report for the week ended July 9, 1904.

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	2	4
Tubercle of lungs	2	27
Cancer of the liver	2	40
Cerebral embolism	1	82
Pleuro-pneumonia	1	93
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	4	105
Diarrhea and enteritis, chronic	2	105a
Peritonitis	1	116
Bright's disease	2	120
Unspecified or ill-defined	1	179
Total.....	18	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 20.57 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Mortuary report for the week ended July 16, 1904.

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis	5	27
Cancer of uterus	2	42
Addison's disease	1	52
Pericarditis	1	77
Organic heart disease	2	79
Bronchitis	1	90
Gastric ulcer	1	103
Enteritis, under 2 years	3	105
Athrepsia	2	105a
Enteritis, 2 years and over	1	106
Intestinal obstruction	1	108
Cirrhosis	2	112
Senile debility	1	154
Total.....	23	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 26.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Report for month of June, 1904.

Bills of health issued	14
Crews	459
Passengers	214
Deaths from yellow fever	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases	0
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted)	112
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city	0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city	0

The number of bills of health issued per month has been gradually diminishing during this second quarter. The dull season is about to begin.

Mortality in June, 1904.

In June there were 112 deaths, an increase of 24 over May, but it is still 9 below the number for June, 1903. This increase, like that of last year, is due principally to the increase in diarrheal diseases, of which this June there were 36. Of these, 33 were of children under 2 years old.

During the week ended July 16, 1904, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The sanitary condition of the city, as I have reported several times lately, is not good. The newspapers are keeping up an active agitation and publish articles on this subject two or three times a week.

July 29, 1904

The city authorities also have organized a campaign to obtain money for sanitary matters and for a new aqueduct. The alcalde of this city, together with the alcaldes from several of the larger towns, went to Habana last week to appeal in person to Congress, but without success.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Proposed establishment on Catalina Island of hospital for contagious diseases.

The following was received from the Department of State, under date of July 16:

Minister Powell reports that the Government of the Dominican Republic proposes to establish in the near future a hospital for contagious diseases on Catalina Island.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin--Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, July 9, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

British India.—According to a supplementary report, during the week ended May 28, there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 1,246 plague cases (and 989 deaths), of which 144 cases (129 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 73 cases (62 deaths) in Karachi, and 66 cases (60 deaths) in Jamnagar.

During the week ended June 11 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 702 plague cases (and 528 deaths), of which 81 cases (74 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 19 cases (18 deaths) in Karachi, and 14 cases (14 deaths) in Jamnagar.

Queensland.—During the week ended May 21 there were registered in Brisbane 2 fresh cases of plague.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta during the week ended May 28, 90 persons died of plague and 51 persons died of cholera.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to official bulletin No. 23, dated June 21, 699 additional cases of cholera (and 606 deaths) have been registered.

Persia.—According to a communication dated June 26 cholera has broken out in Teheran.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended June 18 was considerably higher than in the two preceding weeks, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.8 per thousand of the population, and was thus also higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 13.9. Notwithstanding the increased mortality in Berlin, however, one-half of the large German cities showed less favorable health conditions than this city, the following places having a considerably higher death rate, namely, Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfort

on the Main, Cologne, Leipzig, Dresden, Rixdorf (with 19.6), Nuremberg, Magdeburg, Halle, Breslau, Königsberg, as well as Paris and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, viz, Hamburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Hanover, Düsseldorf, Kiel, Charlottenburg (with 11.1), Schöneberg (with 7.8), and also London. The increase in the number of deaths occurred exclusively among children in the first year of life, the infant mortality rate having risen from 3.3 per year and mille in the preceding week to 5.3 in this week, being thereby higher than it has been since the middle of September of last year. Acute intestinal diseases showed a considerable increase, causing 93 deaths (more than double the number of the foregoing week). Acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 62 victims, including 2 fatal cases of influenza, while 32 infants succumbed to choleric. Furthermore there were registered, scarlet fever, 9 deaths; measles, 7; and diphtheria, 2. Phthisis pulmonalis claimed 73 victims, and 41 persons died of cancer. Finally, 23 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended June 25 was lower than it has been during the five preceding weeks, amounting, calculated on the year, to 13.8 per thousand of the population, and thereby corresponded exactly with the figures for the same week of last year. Of the large German towns and cities, two-thirds showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places having considerably higher rate of mortality than this city, namely: Hamburg, Munich, Leipzig, Bremen, Cologne, Magdeburg, Rixdorf (with 15.9), Breslau, Königsberg, Posen, Carlsruhe, and Strassburg, as well as Paris and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, viz: Dresden, Hanover, Schöneberg (with 11.3), Kiel, Aix la Chapelle, Charlottenburg (with 10.6), and also London. The infant death rate, 4.3 per year and mille, was lower than the Munich and Leipzig figure, but somewhat higher than the Hamburg rate. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs caused 51 deaths, showing a decrease as compared with the foregoing week, while acute intestinal diseases caused 66 deaths. Furthermore, there were registered 71 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 53 deaths from cancer, 12 deaths from measles, 6 deaths from scarlet fever, 1 death from diphtheria. Finally, 2 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended July 11, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 5	Spero.....	41	.....	.....	.....
5	Anselm.....	15	1	.....	.....

The steamship *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

July 29, 1904

HAWAII.

Quarantine transactions in the Hawaiian Islands during the month of June, 1904.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, July 9, as follows:

PORT OF HONOLULU.

In-coming quarantine.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	20
Crew on steam vessels	2,724
Passengers on steam vessels	5,261
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	18
Crew on sailing vessels.....	256
Passengers on sailing vessels	29
Sick in detention from last month	0
Detention from last month.....	0
Sick in detention for this month	0
Detention for this month	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	0
Packages of freight disinfected	0
Vaccinations	0
Steam vessels disinfected	0
Sailing vessels disinfected.....	0

PORT OF HILO, HAWAII.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on steam vessels	38
Passengers on steam vessels	4
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	2
Crew on sailing vessels	28
Passengers on sailing vessels	5

PORT OF MAHUKONA, HAWAII.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	4
Crew on sailing vessels	35
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

PORT OF KAHULUI, MAUI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	8
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

Kihei, Lahaina, and Koloa, no transactions.

Death from plague at Hilo.

HONOLULU, July 25, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

There was a death from plague at Hilo on July 21.

COFER.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended July 9, 1904. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 8	Rosina	30	0	0	0
9	Carib II	8	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended July 12, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type and intestinal diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 7	Anselm.....	41	4	1	0
8	Managua	16	0	0	0
10	Gyller	14	0	0	0
10	Hiram	13	1	0	0
12	Helen	20	3	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during week, 1.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Tetanus infection after inoculation against plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, June 18, as follows: Transactions accidentally omitted from last report (see Public Health Reports, July 15, 1904, page 1424). Under date of June 4, 1904, sanitary certificate No. 55 (consular invoice No. 157 of 1904) was issued for a shipment of 106 casks of goatskins, consigned by Maxklein, Bombay, to G. Amsinek & Co., of New York City. The skins were salt cured and packed in salt.

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Mortality of Bombay City, week ended June 14.

	Average in 5 pre- vious years.
Plague attacks.....	67
Plague deaths.....	63
Plague mortality, per 1,000.....	4.22
Smallpox deaths.....	15
Cholera deaths.....	2
Total deaths	^a 512
Total mortality, per 1,000.....	34.30

^a This total includes 9 deaths among the pilgrims.

Cholera declared not epidemic during the week ended June 14, 1904.

The board of health is of opinion that cholera was not epidemic during the week on the following grounds: The attacks reported were only 3 and the deaths 2 during the week. The disease does not show a tendency to increase, and is not confined to any particular quarter of the town or to any particular class of the population, and it has no direct local connection with the harbor.

The deaths from cholera occurred in the district known as Khetwadi, which has a population of 27,160.

With regard to the death of Captain Moore, of the Indian Medical Service, which I reported in my letter of June 4 as having occurred from plague, I said at that time that I had not then been informed whether the patient had ever been inoculated with Haffkine's prophylactic. I have since heard from the assistant surgeon on duty in St. George's Hospital, where the death occurred, that as far as he could learn Captain Moore had never been inoculated against plague.

Tetanus infection after inoculation against plague.

I have referred previously to the accident which occurred in the Punjab a year and a half ago, when several persons died of tetanus after inoculation against plague. The following statement has been published by the Plague Research Laboratory in Bombay:

It was when using the material prepared in September-October, 1902, that 19 cases of tetanus occurred in the village of Malkowal, in the Punjab. Some 120,000 other people had by that time been inoculated with the same material, and the reports submitted from the Punjab and the rest of the country testified to the harmlessness as well as the effective immunizing properties of that material. The mortality from plague amongst those inoculated was reduced to a fraction of what it was amongst the noninoculated. It is known that a very minute quantity of contaminated matter is required to cause tetanus. A surgical instrument, scrupulously clean—i. e., containing no visible impurity of any kind—may cause the disease if not preliminarily sterilized. * * * The material used at Malkowal might have become contaminated either at the laboratory or elsewhere. The following facts were against the admission that the tetanus germs had got into the prophylactic fluid in Bombay:

1. The cases of tetanus occurred in persons inoculated from a bottle belonging to brew 53 N., of September 19, 1902. This bottle formed one of five filled from the same brew flask No. 53 N. That the brew was not contaminated was proved by the persons who were inoculated, at other places, from the remaining four bottles, having had no tetanus.

2. A fluid in which tetanus germs have gained entrance and lived for some time gives out a foul odor, which is perceived at a distance by bystanders when the vessel is unstoppared. The inoculators had no instructions to test bottles by smelling, but many of them did so. On this occasion, at Malkowal, the bottle when opened for inoculation, six weeks after it had been prepared in the laboratory, was smelt and

no odor was found in it. A fortnight after the bottle was used it was again examined and by that time a smell had developed in the remnants of the fluid. The microbe of tetanus was also found in it then, in symbiosis with a micrococcus.

3. In the course of the above large operations in the Punjab, tetanus also occurred elsewhere than in Malkowal, but investigation showed clearly that the cause could not be imputed to the laboratory, and it was not so imputed.

The Malkowal occurrence did not, fortunately, diminish the indents made on the laboratory for prophylactic fluid from provinces outside the Punjab. During the nine months of the present working year, 1903-4, i. e., the year following the Malkowal occurrence, the indents on the laboratory from places outside the Punjab amounted to 150,612 doses as against 107,652 doses during the same nine months of the year preceding that occurrence.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, June 23, as follows:

During the week ended June 18 there were 31 deaths from plague and 9 from cholera in Calcutta. In Bengal, for the week ended June 11, there were 203 cases of, and 169 deaths from, plague.

In India, during the week ended June 4, there were 15,690 cases of and 13,770 deaths from, plague.

There were no transactions at this port during the week ended June 18, 1904.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Prevalence of smallpox in Italy—Vaccination of emigrants required.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, July 6, as follows:

Owing to an important question raised regarding the vaccination of emigrants previous to embarkment, it was necessary for me to go to Rome for one day in order to obtain precise information as to the prevalence of smallpox in Italy. At Naples the inspector of emigration contended that there were not data showing that smallpox is prevalent in Italy to a sufficient degree to warrant vaccination prior to embarkment. At Messina the same question was raised by one of the steamship companies.

The director-general of public health, Professor Santoliquido, informed me that it may be considered that smallpox prevails throughout Italy, although exact and prompt returns are difficult to obtain. On this information I have insisted on the vaccination of all emigrants prior to embarkment.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Origin of plague infection in rats at Tokyo.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, June 25, as follows:

During the week ended June 18, 1904, 3 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 442 crew and 1,449 passengers were inspected.

Reports of infectious diseases in Yokohama have been received as follows: For the week ended June 11, 1904: Diphtheria, 2 cases, no deaths. For the week ended June 18: Smallpox, 1 case, no death; enteric fever, 1 case, no death; diphtheria, 6 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 1 case, no death. The case of smallpox and another case of the same disease reported at a previous date are the only instances of grave

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quarantineable disease known to have occurred in this city since the beginning of the present year.

With reference to the plague rats discovered in Tokyo last month, press reports state that the source of infection seems to be traceable to a certain shipment of beans from Niuchwang via Hongkong, which arrived in Yokohama on May 11 and was thence transferred to Tokyo. This version of the affair, if correct, tends to confirm the port of Hongkong in its character as "the plague-distribution center of the world."

During the week ended June 11, 1904, 3 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 309 crew and 530 passengers were inspected; 31 crew and 207 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing disinfected.

Reports of communicable diseases in Yokohama have been received as follows: For the week ended May 28, enteric fever, 1 case, no death; diphtheria, 2 cases, no deaths. For the week ended June 4, enteric fever, 4 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 3 cases, 2 deaths; dysentery, 2 cases, no deaths.

Smallpox practically extinct at Nagasaki.

During the week ended June 25, 1904, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels, one being a vessel of the United States Navy, without inspection.

No official return of contagious diseases in Yokohama has been received since last report.

From a quarantine standpoint, health conditions in Japan seem normal. In Nagasaki smallpox, which was recently quite prevalent, has practically disappeared.

During the present year to June 23 there have been recorded in Formosa 3,959 cases of plague with 2,802 deaths, a large increase as compared with statistics for a corresponding period of 1903.

Recently circumstantial press reports have appeared announcing the outbreak of cholera in Seoul, Korea. These rumors are, however, refuted by the Japanese consul at Seoul, who states, under date of June 25, that he has ascertained from the Korean authorities that no cases of cholera have occurred in the above city so far this year.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Korea* recommended, June 11, 1904, for rejection: For Honolulu, 5; for San Francisco, 1.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Gaelic* recommended, June 14, for rejection: For Honolulu, 3.

MEXICO.

Notice in regard to inspection service for applying measures against reappearance of yellow fever.

The following notice is received from the superior council of health, of Mexico, under date of July 14:

Special service has been established at Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, Oztula, Jaltipam, Tampico, Ciudad Victoria, Ciudad de Valles, Linares, Monterey, Laredo, Progreso, Merida, Salina Cruz, and Tehuantepec

for executing measures intended to prevent the reappearance of yellow fever. Satisfactory results have been obtained with the exception of Vera Cruz, Merida, and Tehuantepec, where isolated cases are observed. Yellow fever is not present at any point in the Republic.

Reports from Monterey—Mortality—Inspection service.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, July 14 and 19, as follows:

During the week ended July 3, 1904, there were recorded in this city 59 deaths (population, 72,963), a number less by 6 than that recorded in the seven days from June 20 to 26, 1904. The principal causes of death were affections of the gastro-intestinal tract, tuberculosis, and meningitis. The deaths from gastro-intestinal disturbances were almost altogether in children. During the week ended June 26 there were 26 deaths from this cause, and, except 3, all were in children under 2 years of age.

No cases of quarantinable disease have been reported, but from April 1 to July 3 2 deaths have been recorded as "icteria grave," the first early in April and the last during the week ended June 26. In each instance I was assured by Dr. A. Fernandez that it was not yellow fever, and that the board of health had satisfied itself on that point.

The board of health is very hopeful that yellow fever will not reappear this summer. Doctor Fernandez assures me that as there has not been one case in Monterey this spring there will be none this summer unless it is brought from Tampico. On this ground the fumigation of houses has been suspended, as it is felt that no infected mosquitoes now survive, and the energies of the board are directed toward keeping the number of these insects at a minimum.

During the month of June there were inspected 13,832 houses, 6,089 wells, and 191 water tanks; 93 of the wells and 9 of the tanks were found to contain larvae. I am indebted for these data to Doctors Carrillo and Fernandez, delegates of the superior board of health, charged with the work of sanitation against yellow fever in this city.

During the week ended July 16, 1904, nothing of special sanitary interest occurred. There were recorded in all 69 deaths, of which 26 were due to affections of the gastro-intestinal tract, and by far the greater number of these were of children.

Report from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever in Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended July 15, 1904: Population, as estimated, 8,000; sanitary condition, fair; quarantinable diseases, none. Deaths from all causes, 6, as follows: Malaria, 2; gastro-enteritis, 2; meningitis, 1; dentition, 1. Merida still reports continuance of yellow fever.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passen-gers.	Transit.
July 9	Monterey.....	New York	96	56	46
10	Fred W. Ayer.....	Mobile	7	0	0
12	Susie B. Dantzler.....	Moss Point	7	0	0
13	Atheniana.....	Mobile	0	0	0
13	Frisia.....	New Orleans	37	0	0
14	Barrister	New Orleans	39	0	0

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All were disinfected except the *Monterey*. Special report of the *Atheniana* forwarded July 14.

Report of case of yellow fever from Progreso to Veracruz by steamship *Havana* will be forwarded as soon as facts can be learned.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended July 9, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 1 death; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 6	Alabama	20	17	0	0
9	Condor	16	0	0	0

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 11, as follows:

During the week ended July 9, 1904, the following vessels cleared from this port for ports in the United States: British steamship *Logician*, for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, July 6, with 40 crew and no passengers; American steamship *Allianca*, for New York, July 6, with 63 crew and 73 passengers.

Report from Panama—Mortality.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, July 5 and 12, as follows: Week ended July 3, 1904:

Mortality in the City of Panama.

Tuberculosis, 3; dropsy, 3; fevers, 4; fever, remittent, 1; fever, pernicious, 1; ulcers, 2; wounds, 1; pneumonia, 2; rheumatism, 1; killed by train, 1; abortion, 2; gastro-colitis, 1; old age, 1; unknown, 2; colic, 1; worms, 1; parturition, 1; total, 28

Quarantine transactions May 25 to June 30, 1904.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, July 12, as follows:

During the period from May 25, 1904, when the quarantine of this port was turned over to the American Government, to June 30, 1904, 16 steamers were inspected and 15 passed.

One was allowed to land passengers and mail and detained twenty-four hours for disinfection. This was the steamer *Pizzaro* from Callao and the south.

Steamers inspected and passed	15
Steamers disinfected	1
Officers and crew examined	1,068
Cabin passengers examined	347
Steerage passengers examined	503
Total personnel examined	1,945

Of the above steamers 9 were from the south and came from infected ports. All had been disinfected in Callao and some in both Callao and Guayaquil, except the *Pizzaro*, which was partially disinfected at Callao. Of the steamers coming from the south, 6 were from Chile and the ports of Peru and Ecuador; 3 were coasters from Guayaquil and intermediate ports. Those from the north were Pacific Mail vessels coming from San Francisco and the coast between that port and Panama.

The decree by which the quarantine was turned over to the American Government, and the circular letters issued for the information of those concerned, have been forwarded as issued. (See Public Health Reports, June 17, 1904, page 1245.)

Report from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended July 14, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
July 8	Colombia.....	Mobile, Ala.....	17	1	0	2
10	Mount Vernon	do	20	1	0	2
13	Fort Morgan	do	23	1	0	2
14	Olympia.....	New Orleans	37	2	0	3

PERU.

Reports from Callao—Plague in Callao and Lima.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 18, 25, and 27, as follows:

During the 2 weeks ended June 11 there were 3 deaths from plague in Callao. Seven other cases were isolated as suspicious, of which 5 are probably plague.

During the same period there were 19 new cases, with 6 deaths, in Lima. These figures are not official, and are subject to correction later.

Conditions in Antofagasta improved—Plague in Valparaiso—No change at Payta.

During the week ended June 18 there were in Lima 15 new cases of plague with 5 deaths. In Callao no cases are reported. In Antofagasta there seems to be some improvement. I think it is quite certain that plague exists in Valparaiso. In Payta the situation shows no improvement. (Unofficial.)

During the week ended June 25 there were 5 cases of plague in Lima, with 3 deaths. One suspicious death occurred in Callao, but the cause of death has not yet been determined. It was probably plague. (Unofficial.)

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PERSIA.

Report from Teheran—Cholera epidemic at Koom.

Vice-Consul-General Tyler reports, June 25, as follows:

Since the date of my last dispatch, June 18, reporting the outbreak of cholera at the city of Koom, about 90 miles south of Teheran, it appears from telegrams received that the epidemic has not only increased to 130 cases a day, of which about 25 per cent are fatal, but that the type has assumed a more malignant form.

The disease, I am told, has within the last few days spread considerably in the town of Hamadan, where we have several missionaries located.

A quarantine of seven days has been established about 30 miles from Teheran, but it is doubtful whether this will be a sufficient protection for the city. The weather has, rather suddenly, become very hot, and I have no doubt, from former experience, that if the disease should appear it would commit great ravages.

At the time of the last outbreak, 1892, for some days in succession, nearly 1 per cent of the population died during each twenty-four hours.

Koom derives its importance and its insanitary condition from being the locality of a famous shrine, visited by great numbers of the Sheite pilgrims every year, who come to offer their devotions at the tomb of the saint. Its golden domes and minarets stand out in strange contrast to the squalor and decay that surround them.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Quarantinable diseases.

Assistant Surgeon Long reports, through Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser, May 28, as follows:

During the week ended May 14, 1904, the quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	6	2
Plague	1	1

Transactions of service.

The following-named vessels cleared for United States ports:

May 8, 1904, U. S. Army transport *Dix*, bound for Seattle via Nagasaki; crew, 116; all on board inspected and passed prior to sailing; cargo inspected and manifests signed.

May 12, 1904, U. S. Army transport *Buford*, for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu; crew, 145; cabin passengers, 58; steerage passengers, 6; steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected prior to embarkation; effects of cabin passengers inspected and passed; all on board inspected and passed prior to sailing; cargo inspected and manifests signed.

May 13, 1904, schooner *John Palmer*, bound for Port Townsend; fumigated thoroughly with sulphur throughout; entire personnel

inspected and passed; cargo inspected and manifests signed prior to sailing.

May 14, 1904, U. S. Army transport *Logan*, bound for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu: Crew, 176; cabin passengers, 117; third-class passengers, 460; crew and steerage bathed and effects disinfected; vessel washed down with bichloride solution; effects of cabin passengers inspected and passed; entire personnel inspected and passed prior to sailing; cargo inspected and manifests signed.

Eleven immigrants were certified for deportation on account of having trachoma.

Seventeen seamen were examined as to color vision and physical fitness for licenses as pilots, patrons, or engineers. No rejections.

Quarantineable diseases—Smallpox in the islands—Difference in virulence of the disease in the native and American—Danger of importation of quarantinable diseases.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, May 31 and June 10 and 14, as follows:

During the week ended May 21, 1904, the quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	5	3
Plague	5	5

No report of cholera cases occurring in the provinces of the Philippines during the week was received.

There have been persistent rumors of cholera occurring at different points in the islands, but, up to the present time, the board of health has been unable to verify these rumors.

Smallpox continues to be present in many portions of the islands. This disease as a rule in the native does not inconvenience him to any great extent and the mortality is very low, possibly not more than from 5 to 10 per cent. On the other hand, smallpox in the American resident is, as a rule, a very serious disease, with a mortality in some instances as high as 80 to 90 per cent.

Medical officers of large experience with smallpox in the islands find that either a previous attack of the disease, or a recent successful vaccination is about the only thing that protects an individual from the disease. The great difficulty of preserving vaccine virus in this climate has a marked effect in reducing the number of successful vaccinations. In the majority of cases observed at the local smallpox hospital during the past two years, vaccinations done in infancy do not exert any modifying influence on the severity of an attack of smallpox. It is hoped that in a short time statistics will be available in order to verify the foregoing statements.

On May 16, 1904, the steamer *Indravelli* cleared for New York via Hongkong; crew, 62, kept on board while in port; all inspected and passed at hour of sailing; cargo manifests signed.

On May 18, 1904, the steamer *Shawmut* cleared for Tacoma via Hongkong and Japan ports; 149 crew, 44 cabin passengers, 85 third-class passengers; crew and steerage passengers bathed and effects dis-

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infected by steam; cabin passengers' baggage passed; decks, crew, and steerage compartments washed down with bichloride solution; all personnel inspected and passed prior to sailing; cargo manifests signed.

Week ended May 28, 1904:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	5	0
Plague	4	4

Danger of importation of quarantinable diseases.

At probably no time in the history of the American occupation of the Philippines have the islands been threatened by quarantinable diseases from so many points as at the present time. From reliable sources it is learned that plague is epidemic in southern Formosa. Several hundred cases were reported during the first two weeks in April.

About 30 cases of plague per week are being reported at Hongkong, and in addition to that cholera has made its appearance at that port. The latter is considered a great source of danger to the Philippines, because the run from Hongkong to Manila is only two days. The traffic between these two ports is so heavy that detention for the full incubation period of the disease would result in heavy losses. It is believed that for the present at least the importation of the disease can be guarded against by a rigid inspection of all persons just prior to sailing and again upon the arrival of the vessel in the Philippines; also by prohibiting the shipment of all suspicious cargo and by preventing the use of suspicious water or foodstuffs by persons on board during the voyage. These measures are being carried out at present.

The large experience which the service has had with cholera in the islands shows that for practical purposes the incubation period of cholera is never more than forty-eight hours. For that reason any persons who harbored the cholera germ would in all probability show evidences of the disease before they could land here.

Plague has also again made its appearance in and about Amoy in epidemic form. Owing to the large number of steerage passengers which arrive from that port a letter, a copy of which I inclose, has been sent to Doctor Johnson, the consular surgeon at Amoy. It is believed that the plan outlined therein will prevent the introduction of the disease from that source. This is practically the same plan which was used last year and which proved to be successful at that time.

Cholera has also made its appearance at Saigon. There are a great number of vessels plying between that port and the Philippines. They are principally engaged in bringing rice from that port. As most of the vessels engaged in that business at present have their home port in Manila it has been possible to communicate with the masters of these vessels and request them not to take any water at Saigon, to keep their crews aboard while there, and not to take on board as cargo or ship's stores any fresh vegetables or other suspicious foodstuffs.

There is very little passenger traffic between Saigon and the Philippines, and as the running time is over four days there is not so much danger to be apprehended from the crew or passengers themselves.

Plague has also made its appearance in Brisbane, Australia.

A large number of smallpox cases continue to occur at Nagasaki and other Japanese ports. A number of vessels that call here have had their crews contract smallpox while on that coast, and in consequence we are also menaced from that quarter.

A very encouraging feature of the situation is the fact that while plague has increased so much in other ports the number of cases in Manila has remained about the same. From this it would appear that the large amount of sanitary work that is being done is bearing fruit.

No vessels cleared for the United States during the week.

Detention at Amoy of steerage passengers for the Philippine Islands recommended.

[Inclosure.]

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARANTINE OFFICER
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., June 9, 1904.**

Dr. CARL JOHNSON,

United States Consular Surgeon, Amoy, China.

SIR: Referring to your letter of June 4, 1904, which states that plague is present in Amoy and that it is epidemic in several cities from which Manila passengers come, I have to state that hereafter vessels entering ports of the Philippines from Amoy, which carry steerage passengers, will have to undergo a detention of seven days, which is to date from the time disinfection of the vessel is completed in the Philippines. If, however, you could make arrangements to quarantine the passengers who ordinarily take steerage accommodations at Amoy for the period of seven days, and such passengers are accompanied by a certificate from you to the effect that they have undergone such detention, and that no quarantinable disease has made its appearance among them, the vessel bringing such passengers will only be subjected to the usual disinfection before being granted pratique.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, Chief Quarantine
Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

Week ended June 4, 1904:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	3	0
Plague	2	2

No vessels cleared for United States ports during the week.

Report from Cebu—Case of bubonic plague.

Assistant Surgeon Fox reports, May 25, through Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser, as follows:

A case of bubonic plague, resulting in death, occurred in this city May 25, 1904, in the person of a Filipino girl 8 years of age; origin unknown.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Transactions of Service, month of June, 1904.

Acting Chief Quarantine Officer Atiles reports, July 1, as follows:

Vessels inspected.....	10
Bills of health issued.....	20
Passengers inspected (in transit).....	389
Passengers inspected (incoming).....	49
Crew inspected.....	455
Vessels in quarantine.....	2
Immigrants inspected.....	23
Rejections.....	0
Passengers detained in quarantine.....	3
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	0

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended July 8, 1904. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended July 9, 1904. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay, Abaco.—Two weeks ended July 7, 1904. Estimated population, 3,314. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended July 12, 1904. Estimated population, 12,650. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended June 15, 1904. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths 592, including smallpox 24, and 53 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANADA—British Columbia, Victoria.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths 28, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—Roubaix.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths 156, including enteric fever 2, measles 3, and 2 from scarlet fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 2, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 13.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand one hundred and forty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles 58, scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 9, whooping cough 29, enteric fever 5, smallpox 1, and diarrhea 24. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,535 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, and 4 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 2, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 17.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 63.4 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 126 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 26 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 2, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 16.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10.8, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 20.2 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 539, including diphtheria 3, measles 14, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 2, and 31 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Twenty days ended June 20, 1904. Estimated population, 154,727. Number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 3 deaths from smallpox reported.

ST. HELENA.—Three weeks ended June 25, 1904. Estimated population, 5,000. One death; cause, tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Corunna.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 116, including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 3, and 20 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to July 29, 1904.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 24, 1904.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Antung.....	July 15.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 15-June 11	26	23	Two cases on ss. Ping Shan, from Saigon.
India:				
Bombay.....	June 8-14.....		2	
Calcutta.....	May 22-June 18		91	
Madras.....	May 28-June 17		4	
Persia:				
Hamadan	June 25.....			Present.
Koom	June 25.....			130 cases daily.
Teheran	June 25.....			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 8-14.....		1	
Turkey:				
Bagdad.....	June 6-13.....	9	8	
Bahrein Islands.....	May 10.....			Epidemic.
Basra.....	June 6-13.....	14	11	
Kiazmieh	June 6-13.....	13	13	
Redjeff	June 6-13.....	155	93	
Sada.....	June 6-13.....	17	11	
Salahieh.....	June 6-13.....	12	8	
Schatrah	June 6-13.....	27	23	

July 29, 1904

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-June 12	30	7	
Colombia:				
Baranquilla	June 23-29.....		1	
Costa Rica:				
Limon.....	July 3-16.....	2	.....
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 26-June 29		36	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos	June 12-July 9	3	.....
Lampazos	Oct. 1-Jan. 1, 1904		5	
Merida	June 12-July 2	18	3	
Tampico	June 12-18.....	1	.....
Tehuantepec	June 19-July 2	5	4	
Veracruz	June 18-July 16	15	3	One on ss. Habana, from Progreso; one on American ss. Vigilancia, from Merida and Progreso.
Panama:				
Panama	June 10-19.....	1	1	
Peru:				
Callao	June 8.....	2	.....	Two cases from ss. Guatemala, from Panama and Valparaiso.
Rio Chiclayo	May 19.....	2	.....

PLAQUE.

Australia:				
Queensland—				
Brisbane	May 3-June 11	12	2	
Maryborough.....	June 5-11.....	1	1	
New South Wales—				
Sydney	May 17-June 4	3	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	July 9	5	2	
Rio de Janeiro	May 30-June 12	4	1	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 19-June 6	22	12	May 1-31, 52 deaths.
Arica	July 10.....		1	
Valparaiso	June 2.....	4	.....
China:				
Amoy	June 11.....			Present.
Canton	May 28.....			Spreading.
Hongkong.....	May 15-June 11	145	143	Four cases on unknown steamships from Amoy, Shek Loong, and Antung.
Wusung	May 29-June 4	1	.....	On ss. Australien from Kobe and other ports.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 22-June 18	11	3	
Baliana district.....	May 22-28.....	2	.....
Beni-Suef.....	June 11-18.....	2	2	
Bibeh district	May 22-June 18	9	2	
Dechneh district	May 22-June 4	5	7	
Magagha district	May 22-28.....	1	.....
Nag-Hamadi	June 11-18.....	5	.....
Port Said	May 22-June 18	3	1	
Samallut district	May 22-June 18	15	6	
Tatah district	May 22-28.....	1	1	
Zagazig.....	May 29-June 18	10	6	
Formosa:				
Ensuiko	May 15-June 18	228	159	
Kagi.....	May 15-June 18	150	131	
Kelung	May 15-June 18	7	7	
Pescadores	May 15-28.....	1	.....
Shinko	May 15-June 18	6	6	
Taihoku	May 15-June 18	44	36	
Tainan	May 15-June 18	725	616	
Toroku	May 15-June 18	57	27	
Hawaii:				
Hilo	July 21	1	1	
Honolulu.....	June 21	1	.....
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 8-June 4	4,700	3,692	
Madras Presidency	May 8-June 4	231	174	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAQUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bengal	May 8-June 4	1,012	884	
United Provinces.....	May 8-June 4	2,838	2,376	
Punjab	May 8-June 4	71,877	61,028	
Central provinces (including Berar).	May 8-June 4	83	72	
Mysore State	May 8-June 4	440	272	
Hyderabad State	May 8-June 4	97	89	
Central India.....	May 8-June 4	190	165	
Rajputana.....	May 8-June 4	705	540	
Kashmir.....	May 8-June 4	681	375	
Grand total.....		82,854	69,667	
Japan:				
Kobe	May 31	1		On ss. Korea from Hongkong via Amoy, Shanghai, and Nagasaki.
Mauritius	Apr. 8-May 5	3	3	
Peru:				
Trujillo	July 10		1	
Callao	May 27-June 8	7	3	One case on Chilean ss. Aconcagua from Valparaiso and Panama.
Lima	May 22-June 11	52	18	Number of cases from Oct., 1903, to May 15, 1904, 224.
Payta.....	May 29-June 4	11	7	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	May 25		1	
Manila	May 7-June 4	12	12	
South Africa:				
Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).	May 15-June 9	4	.....
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg	To June 26.....	146	96	
Turkey:				
Lingah	May 10.....	3		

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-30.....		68	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	June 12-July 2	16	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp	May 29-June 4	2	.....
Brussels	June 5-11.....		1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	May 8-June 15		75	
Bio de Janeiro	May 9-June 12	658	294	
Chile:				
Santiago	To May 19	500	.....
China:				
Hongkong	May 15-June 11	12	5	Two cases imported from Shanghai via ss. Chi Yuen; 1 case imported from Saigon per s.s. Shoo Sing.
Shanghai	May 15-June 18		18	
Tientsin	May 15-21.....			Epidemic.
Cuba:				
Habana	June 19-25		1	
Formosa:				
Tamsui	Apr. 1-30.....	3	.....
France:				
Lyon	May 16-28.....		4	
Marseille	May 1-31.....		4	
Paris	June 4-18.....	22	1	
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	June 19-July 9	2	.....
Bradford	June 5-July 2	22	2	
Bristol	June 5-July 2	14	.....
Cardiff	May 29-June 11	3	.....
Edinburgh	June 5-July 9	4	5	
Glasgow	June 11-July 15	101	9	
Leeds.....	June 12-18.....	3	.....

July 29, 1904

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain—Continued.				
Liverpool.....	June 12-July 9	2	.....
London.....	June 4-July 9	64	3	
Manchester.....	June 6-July 2	15	1	
Newcastle on Tyne.....	June 4-July 9	56	4	
Nottingham.....	June 5-July 9	28	.....
Sheffield.....	May 29-July 9	5	.....
South Shields.....	June 12-18.....	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	May 25-June 21	.....	41	
Calcutta.....	June 5-21.....	.....	3	
Karachi.....	May 30-June 12	3	2	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....
Palermo.....	May 16-July 2	13	3	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 12-25.....	2	.....
Nagasaki.....	May 20-June 20	12	10	
Yokohama.....	June 4-11.....	1	.....
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 8-28.....	4	3	
Mexico:				
Mexico.....	June 6-July 10	22	11	
Tampico.....	June 12-July 2	.....	3	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	June 5-11.....	1	.....
Panama:				
Panama.....	June 13-19.....	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 7-June 4	19	5	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 29-June 25	51	23	
Odessa.....	May 29-June 25	6	1	
St. Petersburg.....	May 29-July 2	62	14	
Warsaw.....	May 8-June 11	.....	105	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	May 21-June 30	.....	35	
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....	.....	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 8-14.....	.....	1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta.....	June 5-25.....	.....	3	
Constantinople.....	May 30-June 26	.....	18	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Puerto Cabello.....	Apr. 9	14,000	9	2										
Do	Apr. 16	14,000	8	3										
Do	Apr. 23	14,000	10	4										
Do	Apr. 30	14,000	8	1										
Do	May 7	14,000	9	1										
Do	May 14	14,000	10	2										
Do	May 21	14,000	11	3										
Do	May 28	14,000	11	2										
Puerto Cortez.....	July 14	2,125	1											
Quebec.....	July 9	70,000	.....										
Do	July 16	70,000	.....										
Rotterdam.....	July 9	364,133	98											
Sagua la Grande.....	....do	21,342	8	2										
St. John, N. B.....	July 16	40,711	11	1										
St. Stephen, N. B.....	....do	2,840	1											
Salford.....	June 25	228,983	72											
Do	July 2	228,983	64	13										
San Feliu de Guixols.....	July 3	11,333	4											
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	July 2	40,000	8	2										
Santander.....	July 3	53,574	25											
Sheffield.....	June 18	430,000	109	12										
Do	June 25	430,000	93	14										
Smyrna.....	June 12	60,000	75	13										
Do	June 19	60,000	85	16										
Do	June 25	60,000	70	5										
Sollingen.....	....do	15,142	16											
Do	July 2	15,142	7											
Southampton.....	....do	112,500	19	3										
Do	July 9	112,500	26	2										
Stettin.....	July 2	228,095	115											
Stockholm.....	June 25	309,496	86	13										
Stuttgart.....	June 30	176,318	74	1										
Do	July 7	176,318	69	2										
Tangier.....	July 2	40,000	.....										
Tarragona.....	....do	19,300	8	1										
Trapani.....	June 25	61,437	14											
Do	July 2	61,437	11											
Trieste.....	June 25	190,166	78	15										
Do	July 2	190,166	.....	18										
Tuxpan.....	July 5	13,000	9											
Utila.....	July 2	932	0											
Do	July 9	932	0											
Venice.....	June 25	166,288	52	4										
Victoria.....	June 7	21,000	5											
Do	June 14	21,000	10											
Do	June 21	21,000	4											
West Hartlepool.....	June 25	63,000	.....										
Yokohama.....	May 28	313,695	.....										
Do	June 4	313,695	.....										
Do	June 11	313,695	.....										
Do	June 18	313,695	.....										
Zurich.....	June 28	160,000	40	11										
Do	July 2	160,000	42	5										1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.